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(54) DEBONDED CELLULOSE FIBER PULP SHEET AND METHOD

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(72) Inventors (Country): ANGEL, JOSEPH H.; (Not Available)  
 GEORGE, DONALD K. (Not Available)

(73) Owners (Country):(71) Applicants (Country):(74) Agent:(45) Issued on: May 28, 1974(22) Filed on:(43) Laid open on:(51) International Class (IPC): N/APatent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): No(30) Application priority data: NoneAvailability of licence: N/ALanguage of filing: Unknown**ABSTRACT:****CLAIMS:** Show all claims

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DEBONDED CELLULOSE FIBER PULP SHEET AND METHOD

Abstract of the Disclosure

A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet that is adapted to be fiberized by mechanical action to form a fluffy material and is impregnated with small amounts, such as 1% or less, of a long chain fatty alkyl cationic compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain and a similar small or somewhat larger amount of an oily material such as a mineral, vegetable or animal oil which coacts with the cationic compound to render the pulp sheet easily mechanically fiberizable, and the resulting fiberized fluffy material softer, more lofty and more absorbent.

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**SUBSTITUTE**

**REPLACEMENT**

**SECTION is not Present**

***Cette Section est Absente***

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet that is adapted to be fiberized easily by mechanical action to form a fluffy, lofty and absorbent fibrous material, said sheet being impregnated with an admixture of a long chain fatty alkyl cationic compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain, and a natural oil which coacts with the cationic compound to effect debonding of the fibers of the pulp sheet and thereby render it easily fiberizable.

2. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the amount of cationic compound is less than 1% and the oil is in an amount greater than 1% of the dry weight of the pulp sheet.

3. A debonded cellulose fiber sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the cationic compound is a long chain fatty quaternary ammonium compound.

4. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the oil is a low viscosity mineral oil.

5. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet comprising introducing into the pulp before the sheet is dried, an admixture of a long chain fatty alkyl cationic compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain, and a natural oil which coacts with the cationic compound to effect debonding of the fibers of the pulp sheet and thereby render it easily fiberizable, and then drying the pulp sheet.

6. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet as defined in Claim 5 and in which the admixture of the cationic compound and oil is introduced into the pulp slurry before formation of the sheet.

7. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet as defined in Claim 5 and in which the admixture of cationic compound and oil is introduced into the preformed wet pulp sheet before it is dried.



The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet that is adapted to be fiberized easily by mechanical action to form a fluffy, lofty and absorbent fibrous material, said sheet being impregnated with an admixture of a long chain fatty alkyl cationic compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain, and a natural oil which coacts with the cationic compound to effect debonding of the fibers of the pulp sheet and thereby render it easily fiberizable.

2. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the amount of cationic compound is less than 1% and the oil is in an amount greater than 1% of the dry weight of the pulp sheet.

3. A debonded cellulose fiber sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the cationic compound is a long chain fatty quaternary ammonium compound.

4. A debonded cellulose fiber pulp sheet as defined in Claim 1 and in which the oil is a low viscosity mineral oil.

5. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet comprising introducing into the pulp before the sheet is dried, an admixture of a long chain fatty alkyl cationic compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain, and a natural oil which coacts with the cationic compound to effect debonding of the fibers of the pulp sheet and thereby render it easily fiberizable, and then drying the pulp sheet.

6. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet as defined in Claim 5 and in which the admixture of the cationic compound and oil is introduced into the pulp slurry before formation of the sheet.

7. A method of producing an easily fiberizable pulp sheet as defined in Claim 5 and in which the admixture of cationic compound and oil is introduced into the preformed wet pulp sheet before it is dried.



In a copending application of Laurence R. B. Hervey and Donald K. George Serial No. 028,001, now Canadian Patent No. 841,499 issued May 12, 1970, there is disclosed a pulp sheet which has been rendered easily fiberizable by treating of the pulp slurry or wet pulp sheet with a relatively small amount, e.g. less than 1%, of a cationic long chain fatty alkyl compound having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain. Following this treatment of the pulp slurry or wet pulp sheet, the sheet is dried and is adapted to be fiberized very easily with a minimum of broken fibers and the production of softer, more lofty and highly absorbent fluffy material. That application discloses various examples of the cationic chemical compounds which may be used to produce the debonded easily fiberizable sheet, including long chain fatty quaternary ammonium compounds and long chain fatty tertiary, secondary and primary amine compounds. The function of these compounds in improving the fiberizing properties of the pulp sheet appears to involve debonding of the cellulosic fibers so that they may be easily separated when subjected to a mechanical abrading action.

These long chain fatty chemical compounds, even when used in minute amounts of less than 1%, were found highly effective for debonding the cellulosic fibers and produced results that had not been obtainable prior to the invention disclosed in the above application. Prior attempts to obtain debonding of cellulosic fibers by addition of natural oils or similar oily materials were not effective and, at best, gave limited debonding when used in massive amounts, such as 10 to 40% by weight. The ineffectiveness of the oils for this purpose was apparently due to the oleophobic nature of the cellulose fibers which repelled the oils. In contrast thereto, the long chain fatty cationic chemicals are highly attracted to the cellulosic fibers and proved markedly effective for debonding of the fibers in extremely small amounts, e.g. 0.5% or slightly less.



In extending the initial research which led to the invention of the cellulose fiber debonding effectiveness of the cationic compounds disclosed in the above application Serial No. 028,001, we have discovered that the same and, in fact, improved debonding effects may be obtained with an admixture of the cationic chemical and an oily material. This surprising result is contrary to the expected ineffectiveness of oils or oily materials when used alone and even in large amounts. This discovery is of substantial commercial importance from the standpoint of economy in the use of the cationic materials which are relatively costly even when used in small amounts.

10 By admixing the oily material, e.g. natural vegetable or animal oil, with the long chain cationic compound, we have obtained excellent fiber debonding effects with as little as 0.15% to 0.3% of the cationic material admixed with up to two or three times such amounts of a natural oil, e.g., a low viscosity mineral oil. Moreover, we have found that the admixture of cationic chemical and oil improves very substantially the fiberizing properties of the same sheet when treated with the cationic material alone or with oil alone even in large amounts of the latter.

Illustrative but non-limiting examples of the treatment of the cellulosic pulp with the admixture of cationic materials and oil in accordance with the present invention, and the distinctly inferior results obtained when using the cationic material or the oil alone, are given below.

a) To an unbeaten sulphate pulp slurry containing 100 grams of dry pulp, there is added a well-blended mixture of 0.25 grams of dimethyldi (hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride produced by Armour & Co. under the trade mark ARQUAD 2HT-75 and 0.50 grams of white mineral oil. This mixture is allowed to stand for five minutes to allow intimate contact and then is formed into a sheet using a standard laboratory mold. The de-watered sheet is pressed between felts and dried on a stream can drier to yield a soft pulp sheet which is easily fluffed by fingernail friction into a loose, 30 lofty mass of unbroken fibers.

b) A second sheet is formed as in a) except that only the 0.25 grams of ARQUAD 2HT-75 is used. This sheet, while relatively soft, is

fiberizable only with great difficulty using the fingernail and yields a noticeably less fluffy mass of fibers.

c) A third sheet is prepared as in a) using no ARQUAD or oil and this sheet is found to be much too hard and tightly bonded to allow fiberization by the fingernail.

d) A fourth sheet is prepared as in a) using only 0.5 grams of oil and this sheet is found to be essentially identical to the sheet as prepared in c).

e) A sheet is prepared as in a) using 0.30 grams of n-alkyl (C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>16</sub>) - dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, produced by Rohm & Haas Co. under the trade mark HYAMINE 3500 and 0.50 grams of peanut oil. This sheet is somewhat darker in color but is otherwise easily fluffed and shows properties similar to those of sheet a).

f) Sheets are prepared from 100 grams of sulfite pulp and a) 0.25 grams of ARQUAD 2HT-75 plus 0.75 grams of mineral oil. b) 0.30 grams of ARQUAD 2HT plus 0.5 grams of corn oil. c) 0.25 grams of HYAMINE 3500 plus 0.5 grams of lard oil. d) 0.30 grams of HYAMINE 3500 plus 0.80 grams of whale (sperm) oil.

The cationic chemicals which may be used in the present invention  
20 are long chain fatty alkyl cationic compounds having at least 12 carbon atoms in at least one alkyl chain, illustrative examples of which are as follows:

Quaternary -

mono cottonseed oil trimethyl ammonium chloride

mono coco trimethyl ammonium chloride

mono stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride

mono oleyl trimethyl ammonium chloride

mono soya trimethyl ammonium chloride

dilauryl dimethyl ammonium chloride

dihydrogenerated dimethyl ammonium chloride derived from a tallow

30 oil

dimethyl ammonium chloride derived from soya oil

N-alkyl (C<sub>12</sub>, 14, 16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride

coco dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride

Tertiary-

mono stearyl dimethyl amine chloride

Secondary-

di coco amine chloride

di hydrogenated tallow amine chloride

di oleyl amine chloride

Primary-

dodecylamine chloride

palmitylamine chloride

10

coco amine chloride

coco amine acetate

stearyl amine chloride

stearyl amine acetate

oleyl amine chloride

oleyl amine acetate

soya amine chloride

tallow amine chloride

20

Illustrative but non-limiting examples of the oily materials which are to be admixed with the cationic chemicals in accordance with the present invention are peanut oil, mineral oils of a wide viscosity range, cottonseed oil, whale oil and lard oil. A commercially advantageous example is refined white oil commonly used for machine lubrication and for cosmetic purposes, e.g., Texaco white oil A.

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Various other admixtures of cationic compounds and oils than those described above, which will effect debonding of the cellulosic fibers and various changes in the process conditions for producing the improved pulp sheet as described above, may be made in accordance with the spirit of the present invention and the scope of which is defined in the appended claims.

**SUBSTITUTE**

**REPLACEMENT**

**SECTION is not Present**

***Cette Section est Absente***